THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.----MARCH 13, 1863

DISTERSS, IN: TABBERT .- On last Sunday the desti-. ute of this village were compelled by want to give tute of their determination to march on the folwarning Tuesday under, the black, flag-the flag of lowing Accordingly, on Monday night a flag, distress. Accordingly, on Monday night a flag, distress the emblems of destitution, was placed on besting was praced on the piller of our fountain. A large number of the he puter of poured in from the adjoining districts, at happily nothing of a riotous character occurred. to appropriate the most resolute amongst the erable people waited on our local geutlemen, and ith hanger depicted in their very countenances, in muse them their privations, and humbly reusiled that some measures might be taken to amerate their present conditions. Measures are about adopted: for a charitable movement, and the mer the better.

Considerable destitution prevails amongst the poor Onher. Lust week a munificent sum, upwards f C200, was subscribed, including £50, the noble of £200, was subscribed, including £50, the noble patribution of the Countess of Glengall, whose muy benevolent acts are held in grateful remem-

For the last eighteen months, Mr. Morogh Bernard brance. for us de la less than £900 in improvements on his lveragh property, and during that time had kept not odly all his own tenants, but a large staff of lanot outy and Oaherciveen continually employed. Bedrers fither to his tenants, and ministers to their

Colonel Luke White seems enger to enter upon his duties as Irisb Lord of the Treasury, and moves but among the Irish members brisk as a bee; alabout among the far outstepped the baby politician, Knatchbull Hugessen, in adapting himself to the ways and means of honorable members; and if he advances in his present pace of popularity, will soon services in most efficient whip which Ireland has for many rears contributed to the Whigs; but if he be seccessful, his success will be in spite of his party.rich Times.

The Lisburn election is likely to prove a fertile surce of disturbance. The candidature of Mr. Verthas excited all the party spirit of the Orangemen, sol the streets of the town have already been the cene of great disorder. The Northern Whig thus describes the state of affairs on Monday :- At six block in the evening a vast concourse of people, headed by fifes and drums, entered Lisburn from the county Down side. They had sticks, which were waved about their heads in the most pleutiful profusion, and they shouted lustily, "Hurrah for Verner !" and "To h-II with Barbour !" The leaders of the party appeared to be completely intoxicated, and no person, triend or foe, was safe that came in their way. Are you for Barbour?" An answer to this in the affirmative was certain to result in a bruized arm or broken head, and every decent person kept out of heir way. The shops in the principal streets were closed, and no business was attempted to be got thro'; a fact, it was, atterly impossible - the leading street f Lisburn, after six o'clock, being a complete pandemonium. The Orangemen were in the end driven out of the town, and the Whig asserts that Mr. Barbut's election is sure. We should say that the arillery sent to Mallingar were more wanted in Lis-The disturbance continued during the greater bura. part of the week.

DEBLIN, Feb. 12.- An extraordinary case of pauper deportation, that will be probably noticed in Parliament, was the subject of investigation by the Board of Guardians at Westport last week, Lord J. Browne, M.P., in the chair. The facts of the case were thus certified by Dr. Johnston, the medical officer of the licion : ·

Patrick Bourke, aged 73, who has admitted to the hospital on the 1st inst., laboring under chronic bronchitis, weak heart, and general debility, was removed rom Leeds to Westport, by the Leeds Board of Guardians, in a very inclement season. Immediately after his admission be got severe diarrhoea, under which he sank, notwithstanding the greatest care and attention, and died on the 13th just. I consider his removal at such a time and in such a state injudicious, and calculated to hasten his death."

The man alleged that he had resided 43 years in England, and the last seven years in one parish at leeds. He stated that he was taken out of a bed of ickness and 'hauled' off to a railway station, that e was shaken almost to death in a third-class cariage, and that he would have died on the open deck of the steamer if the sailors had not given him shelter. The investigation was held in consequence of a motion by one of the guardians, Mr. Burke, a solici-tor, that the case be inquired into. "and that the thief Secretary for Ireland, as one of the Poor Law lommissioners, be called on to prosecute for manlaughter all the parties concerned in the inhuman and improper treatment this poor man had received, and by which he lost his life."-Correspondent of the Times.

ashamed to take. I should state that the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Kilrush is cordially and effi-ciently co-operating with the Relief Committee, and with their united labours it is to be hoped much sub-stantial good will be done. In thus noticing the distress at Kilrush, I cannot refrain from alluding in complimentary terms to the admirable conduct of the Catholic Clergymen of the town. They deserve every praise for their earnest endeavors to mitigate the distress. The Parish Priest is the Very Rev. T. Kelly, whose own subscription, as previously stated, to the relief fund was £8, whilst that of the Rev. Mr. Wolsey, Protestant Rector, was only £2. Mr. Kelly's curates, the Rev. Mr. Pyne and the Rev. Mr. Browne, subscribed in liberal terms, the one giving £2 and the other £1. When these sums are contrasted with the subscription (£10) given by Colonel Vandeleur, M.P., the lord of the soil, they are exceedingly creditable to the clerical donors. I will go no further with this letter at present than to express the hope that the distress, which is now daily desoluting the homes of the poor people of the county Clare, many moved .- Morning News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION .--- We understand that the Rev. Geo. B. Yard, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly vicar of Wragly, Lincolnshire, was received into the Church on Souday last, at Paris, by the Rev. Mgr. Manning, D.D. Mr. Yard had been for some time past assisting at All Saints Church, Margaret street, Cavendish-square, London.

The Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, of Glasgow, the Catholic priest who was recently imprisoned for refusing to give evidence in a case of theft, having learned that a meeting was to be held by certain of his friends and sympathisers "for the purpose of taking into consideration the presentation of a testimonial to him," has written to say that he will not accept of a testimonal, as he "only discharged a duty in effecting the restitution" of the stolen money. The funds subscribed for Mr. M'Laughlin's defence having exceeded the sum required by £50, the surplus has been divided among various charitable institutions in Glasgow.

MEDIATION IN THE WAR IN AMERICA. --- The following dispatch respecting the war in America, the substance of which was recently made public, has been just presented to both houses of parliament :-

EARL RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY. Foreign Office, Nov. 13.

My Lord-The Count de Flahault came to the Foreign Office by appointment on Monday, the 10th inst., and read to me a dispatch from M. Drouyn de Lhuys relative to the civil war in North America in this dispatch the Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that Europe has followed with painful interest the struggle which has now been going on for more than a year on the American continent. He does justice to the energy and perseverance which have been displayed on both sides, but he observes that these proofs of their courage have been given at the expense of innumerable calamities and immense bloodshed. To these accompaniments of civil conflict is to be added the apprehension of a servile war, which would be the climax of so many irreparable misfortunes. If these calamities affected America only, these sufferings of a friendly nation would be enough to excite the anxiety and sympathy of the Emperor. But Europe also has suffered in one of the principal branches of her industry, and her artisans have been subjected to the most cruel trials. France and the maritime Powers have, during this

struggle, maintained the strictest neutrality, but the sentiments by which they are animated, far from imposing on them anything like indifference, seem on the contrary to require that they should assist the two belligerent parties in an endeavour to escape from a position which appears to have no issue .-The forces of the two sides have hitherto fought with balanced success, and the latest accounts do not show any prospect of a speedy termination of the war. These circumstances taken together would seem to favor the adoption of measures which might bring about a truce. The Emperor of the French, therefore, is of opinion that there is now an opportunity of offering to the belligerents the good offices of the maritime Powers. He therefore proposes to her Majesty, as well as to the Emperor of Russia, that the three Courts should endeavour, both at Washington, and in the Confederate States, to bring about a suspension of arms for six months, during which every act of hostility, direct or indirect should cease, at sea as well as on land. This armistice might, if necessary, be renewed for a further period. This proposal, M. Drouyn de Lhuys proceeds to say, would not imply, on the part of the three Powers, any judgment on the origin of the war, or any pressure on the negociations for peace which it is hoped would take place during the armistice. The three Powers would only interfere to smooth obstacles, and only within limits which the two interested parties would prescribe. The French government is of opinion that, even in the event of failure of immediate success, these overtures might be useful in turning the minds of men, now heated by passion, to consider the advantages of conciliation and of peace. Such is in substance the proposal of the government of the French, and I need hardly say that it has attracted the serious attention of her Majesty's government. Her Majesty is desirous of acting in concurrence with France upon the great questions now agitating the world, and upon none more than on the contingencies connected with the great struggle now going on in North America .-Neither her Majesty the Queen nor the British nation will ever forget the noble and emphathic manner in which the Emperor of the Freuch vindicated the law of nations, and assisted the cause of peace, in the instauce of the seizure of the Confederate commissioners on board the Trent. fier Majesty's government recognise with pleasure, in the design of arresting the progress of war by friendly measures, the benevolent views and humane intentions of the Emperor. They are also of opinion that if the steps proposed were to be taken, the concurrence of Russia would be extremely desirable. Her Majesty's government have, however, not been informed up to the present time that the Russian government have agreed to co-operate with England and France on this occasion, although that government may suppost the endeavors of England and France to attain the end proposed. But is the end proposed attainable at the present moment by the course suggested by the government of France? Such is the question which has been anxiously and carefully examined by her Majesty's government. After weighing all the information which has been received from America, her Majesty's government are led to the conclusion that there is no ground at the present moment to bope that the Federal government would accept the proposal suggested, and a refusal from Washington at present would prevent any speedy renewal of the offer. Her Majesty's government think, therefore, istering relief, which consists of meal distributed at that it would be better to watch carefully the prorate of 31lbs per head per week. There were gress of opinion in America ; and if, as there appears reason to hope, it may be found to have undergone, or may undergo hereafter, any change, the Courts might then avail themselves of such change to offer their friendly counsel with a greater prospect than now exists of its being accepted by two contending parties. Her Majesty's government will communicate to that of France any intelligence they may receive from Washington or Richmond bearing on this important subject. Your Excellency may read this despatch of M Drouyn de Lhuys, and give him a copy of it.-I am &c., (Signed)

LENSO.-The following answer from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to the address of the clergy of the rural deanery of Chesterfield, on the subject of the heresies of Bishop Colenso, has been transmitted of the community throughout all time.' Lord Wrotthrough the Lord Bishop of Lichfield to the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, Rural Dean :---

'Addington Park, Jan. 27, 1863. 'My Reverend and Dear Brethren-1 cannot be surprised at the feelings and the language with which you have addressed me on the subject of the opinions lately promulgated by the Bishop of Natal They possess, as you observe, but little of novelty to the well instructed; and, as the objections he has raised to the authenticity and historic truth of the Pentateuch are so familiar to all who are acquainted with the replies given to the Deistical writers of the 17th and 18th centuries, it is to be lamented that Bishop Colenso should not have made himself earlier acquainted with those difficulties, and with the solutions given by leading divines of the English Church, But it is still more to be deplored, for his own sake, be soon greatly diminished, if it be not entirely re- i as well as for the sake of those whose minds may be perplexed, not certainly by the force of his arguments, but because they are advanced by a bishop, that he should have felt himself called upon at once to publish his crude sentiments, which deeper study and more protound reflection might most probably have induced him to renounce, but which the hesty step he has now taken may, it is to be feared, render impossible. You may be assured that no effort shall be wanting on my part, nor, I trust, on the part o my right reverend brethren, to vindiente the faith of the Church in this instance, as far as it is in our power to do so. - I am, my reverend and dear orethren, your faithful friend and brocher, C. T. CANTUAR.

"To the Clergy of the Rural Deanery of Chesterfield."

As Englishmen, we think with especial shame and indignation of the wrongs of Poland. It is believed generally, and we fear, on grounds only too good, that in our last Russian war Austria and Prussia were willing to unite in restoring the kingdom of Poland, and that the obstacle came from England ! (Was she afraid that the people of ireland would demand a separation, and ask to be numbered amongst the independent natious of Europe?) Lord Palmerston, we see, has this week denied in Parliament this assertion, at least as far as regards Austria. But we are sorry to say that the manner in which public papers have more than once been garbled and suppressed compels us to give a limited belief to such

contradictions. There may be just foundation to make some assertion of the kind possible; while, if all were fully known, the opposite would be seen to be true. Even if Austria were reluctant, Russian Poland might have been raised and effectually succored. Why was the opportunity allowed to pass unimproved? We fear the real reason was that Lord Aberdeen's Government had so limited a confidence in our ally at Paris that it was unwilling to press mensures to extremity against an enemy at St. Petersburg. It is not too much, however, to say that the omission, to whatever cause it is to be traced, was most unhappy; and should the present rising be quenched in blood, it will only aggravate our regret that the one blow which would have been at once most fatal to Russian aggression, and most free from all objection in principle, was omitted when it could most easily have been dealt. That we should fight a Christian nation to maintain the detestable Empire of the Turks is just, exactly as far as we are bound by treaty to do so, and no farther. To have stood in arms for Christian Poland would have entitled us to the gratitude of the Christian world. - Weekly Register.

It would hardly be believed how important an industry has sprung from the fashion of wearing crinolines, if there were not statistical documents to prove the fact The steel springs for petitcoats amount to 4,800,000lbs. weight per annum for France along, 2,400,000lbs. for England, and 1,200,000 lbs. for the rest of the world. These springs, covered with cotton, are sold at the rate of 1fr. 25c. per lb., which gives an average of 10,560,000 franc annually. The cotton employed in covering them is sold at about 30fr. the 200 lbs., which makes the sum 1,200,000fr.

The country is almost in a state of agreeable elation about its accounts. Last year there was a deficit of nearly two and a halt millions; up to last Michael-Mass Day the account was against us, leaving upwards of a million on the wrong side of the sheet. After that, however, the tide set the other way. At Christmas we had a surplus, and at Lady Day we ment in the Rue de Clichy. He was shortly followed confidently hope we will see that surplus increased. | by an agent of the secret police of Aberdeen, accom-The improvement is due both to the buoyancy of the panied by the directors of the Agricultural Society of revenue and the diminution of the public expenditure occurring at the same time."- Times.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND BISHOP Co. | fest, that one is sometimes inclined to wish that Par | tions of which we have heard from authentic and reliament should at once pass a general measure to put an end to all the absurdities annexed to bequests by founders who thought they could foresee the wants tesley forgets that the absurdities of which he is so impatient, are solely ascribable to the first reformation of these charities, and that but for it they would never have needed the second. Earl Granville in replying to Lord Wrottesly, gave great praise to the amongst the most devoted to Constitutional liberty, Report of the Commission appointed to investigate has been too long imposed upon, and has now reached the condition of these charities, but condemned its recommendation, "that the functions of the Charity Commissioners should be transferred to the Educational Committee of the Privy Council; that this body should prepare schemes : that there should be an appeal from the local bodies to another Committee of the Privy Council; and that, afterwards, such schemes should be submitted to Parliament.'- Weckly Register.

> THE CONVICT WM. ROUPELL .- The late M.P. for Lambeth still remains at the Model Prison, Pentonville, and is employed with the other prisoners in picking oukum, which he does with the same indifference as characterised his conduct while in Newgate. No steps have yet been taken by the heir-athaw to dispossess those who hold the property under the forged deeds received from the convict, but negotiations have been going on between the solicitors of both parties for some time.

OUR NATIONAL EXPENDITUE. - The actual expenditure of the nation during the last two years has been higher than that of any year since 1816, except during the years of the Crimen War. We have been in fact, maintaining a war expenditure equal to that incurred in most of the years of the long European war. The taxation necessary to cover the expenditure has been borne with unparalled complacency and willingness by every class of society. But, looking calmy at this increase of expenditure, can it be tought that an increase of "sixteen millions" per annum upon the expenditure of ten years ago is justifiable, or that its continuance can be submitted to? Excess and prodigality in public expenditure is as great an evil as rash and ill-considered reduction. A wise discretion is require, as well of a nation as cf and individual, in the use of the means at its command; and a expenditure beyond the legitimate necessity of a nation is more than a mere pecuniary waste-it is a great political and moral evil.- Si Morton Peto, Bart., on Taxation.

GENERAL LINDSAY, M. P.-Although not officially announced, wo believe we may state with certainty that the rumors which has been flying about the town with regard to our member, General Lindsay, rests on a solid, foundation. The hon and gallant gentleman has, we understand, received the appointment of commandant of Her Majesty's forces in Canada, and in a month or two he will leave England for the American Continent. This appointment does not necessarily involve the resignation of his seat for Wigan by General Lindsay, and of course we are unable to say whether he will consider it advisable should his asence be a long one, to accept the Chil tern Hundreds .- Wigan Observer,

The exact state of parties in the House of Commons has been carefully reckoned over, and leaves the Earl of Derby with 314 supporters out of the 656 members of Parliament. The credit figure which Lord Lord Palmersson can show is really but 288, and the remainder are 104 Independent Liberats, who have to courted and won in every struggle.

REDUCTIONS IN THE NAVY .- It will be seen by the following statement that we have made a very material reduction in our naval forces during the last six months. On the 1st of August last we had in commission 322 ships, mounting 4,702 guns, manned by 60,058 officers, men, marine, and boys. On this day we have only 232 ships in commission, mounting 3,-414 guns, and manned by 47,207 officers, men, marines, and boys; showing a reduction of 90 ships and 12,851 men. The ships we shall doubtless find at their respective moorings, but we may be permitted to ask, what has become or will become of the nearly 13,000 men? They cannot all be accomodated ou board the Canopus and Hannibal, even when the marines are deducted from the number. - Army and Navy Gazette.

CAPTURE OF A FORGER.-The Paris police have just captured a young Scotchman who defrauded a joint-stock company in Aberdeen of a considerable sum of money. This young man, of a fashionable appearance, apparently about 19 years of age, travelled under the name of Stanley, and took an apart-

liable sources of the bigotry and intolerance of the fanatics who are now doing their utmost to ruin the Republic. We have forborne up to the present time even to allude to the outrages which have been committed in the sacred places of Catholic worship, and the fiendish desecration of Catholic shrines. But the forbearance of the Catholics of this country, who number four millions of its people, and who are that point when toleration ceases to be either wise or manly. A longer silence on this matter is more liable to be construed by these enemies of religious liberty to a feeling of cowardice than to a desire not to embarrass the Administration by the agitation of a new issue. It was well for that regiment, after its destruction of the Catholic church in Winchester, that it ' had been sent out of the way,' for, at such a time, it would, we have no doubt, been unsafe, after such an act of descenation, to have kept them in too close proximity to a Catholic regiment. This is a matter that must not be allowed to rest, and if the Administration desires to assure the Catholic portion of our fellow-citizeus that it is not its policy to make war upon Catholicity as well as clavery, it should order the general nuder whose command that regiment has been placed to reprimand its colonel for the grievous off-nce committed by his men upon every Catholic throughout the country, - N. F. Metropolitan.

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On the 20th of February there was a demonstration in New Crienns of the growth of the Union sentiment under Federal rule. The occasion was the departure of several hundred paroled prisoners for Dixie. The levee near the steamer that was to convey them, and every avonue leading to it was densely crowded with thousands of sympathisers. As the paroled prisoners came in sight the vast assemblage could not control their emotions which broke forth in the waving of handkerchiefs, in tears, and cries of welcome and farewell. Bouquets, clothing, keepsakes and refreshments of all kinds were forced upon the prisovers by thousands of hands ; Confederate flags were raised, and loud cheers were given for Jefferson Davis and the Confederacy. The Yankee invaders became stlarmed at the demonstration, the long roll was beaten, a large body of troops with six pieces of artillery marched down to clear the levee, while the gunboat Hariford came down opposite the scene, with her guns run out, and her men at quarters, ready to avail themselves of an excuse to shaughter unsimed met and women, as the Poles have been slaughtered in Warsaw, under that other paternal government. Fortunately no such excuse was given New Orleans bides her time ; her people have not abated one particle of their hatred for the brutal despotism under which they have been ground into dust for the last ten months ; nor will they ever cease to cherish the hope of yet achieving their freedom, and casting off the hateful yoke of their Yaukee oppressors and plunderers. - Communercint Advertiser.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN BUFFALD. On Friday last, the house of a Mr. Doughes or Douald Frazer, was burned in Buffalo, and his wife and three children were found dead amongst the rules. It was at first supposed that they had perished in the flance, but although their bodies were saily burned, a post mortem examination has revealed the terrible fact that the throats of the whole four were cut, leaving no doubt that the house was fired in order to conceal the murder. Frazer, it appeared, was once engaged in busiaess in Hamilton, bat about twelve months ago went to Buffalo. From the testimony of an-acquaintance, ho had about \$5,000 in his possession. It was at first thought that he had left Buffalo for Canada-as he frequently had business to transact over here the night before the fire; but at the inquest he was proved to have been at his house at half-past live an Thursday evening. As he has not been seen since, and as efforts to find him have proved unavailing, the suspicion of murder rests upon him. His most intimate acquaintances, however, cannot point to anything in his past life to justify that suspicion, unless it be that he appears to have labored under religious excitement. The Buffalo Courier says : -

"The missing man is spoken of by those who knew him, as possessed of rather marked reasoning powers, and of kindly and quiet disposition; but from certain religious tracts in our possession it is evident that on religious subjects he was a monomaniac. The title page of one of these pamphlets, illustrated with the picture of a bible, bears the following :-Search the Scriptures. The Openiug of Prophecy or Word of God. Four letters free of charge.' This was published by Scobell & Usek, 37 Park Row,

The Commission of Over and Terminer for the county and city of Dublin was opened on Tuesday by Justices Hayes and O'Brien, and the Lord Mayor. Ir. Justice O'Brien, in charging the grand juries, informed that of the city that their calendar was small, and that of the county that theirs was still smaller. None of the cases were of any importance.

It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding that universal distress in this county, there are fewer inmates in the fanis workhouse to-day than there were in the middle of summer last. In the month of May of last year the number of paupers in the house was 570; and in July 578, as against 534 at the present time. But let any person go through the streets of Ennis, or visit the cabins of the poor in the outskirts partiularly of the town, as I had an opportunity of doing o-day, and he, will soon find hundreds of cases that hight to be on the books of the workhouse. There a narrow street or lane called the ' Boreen,' with a tone's throw of the workhouse, and it contains, peraps, sixty or seventy, or more houses, and I solemnly colare that some of the thatched hovels in it would ot be comfortable for cows or horses. In the first ace neither a cow nor a horse could get into some them; in the second place, if it did get into one it ould not turn round on the floor ; in the third place, he rain pouring in through the rotten thatch would jure the cow or the horse, and bring on disease; ad, in the fourth place, there is not sufficient light and ventilation in such dens to preserve animal lealth for any time. Then when you unite those conditions with an absolute want of proper nourishing food, you may form some idea of the poverty and listress of the ill-clad, unhealthy looking occupants of these cabins. I made slight mention already of the distress that exists in Kilrush, which is about twenty miles from Ennis, and situated on the seahore. It has a population of 4,565 souls, and is, therefore, next to Ennis, the largest town in the county Clare. Well, the poor of this town are very poor and very distressed, and the better classes of eople are in pinched and struggling circumstances. The Relief Committee, which was formed some ten twelve days ago, are actively employed in admie hundred distressed families on the list the first ay of the destitution, and that number has since in increased. The committee are making appeals or aid to merchants in Limerick, Manchester, Dublio, ud other places, and nothing is left undone to effect he object in view. The inhabitants of the town nerally have subscribed according to their means, nd thus set the example of charity to all who are isposed to follow it. Most of the poor who are now ecciving an allowance of meal in Kilrush had been a comfortable circumstances, comparatively speakg, but went of employment and depression in huiness have reduced them to great poverty. The ery clothes off their backs, and the shoes on their othing is left, they are forced to come before from her busband, the Rev. James Young Cooke, othing is left, they are forced to come before from her busband, the Rev. James Young Cooke, he delief Committee with sorrowfal looks and rector of Semers, Suffolk, on the ground of excessive they either sold or nawned, and now, when own cast heads to ask for what they are cruelty.

RUSSELL.

In the Divorce Court, Mrs. Francis Judith Cooke, the mother of eleven children, is suing for a divorce

There is again a large decrease of pauperism in the cotton districts, the numbers returned in the Poor Law statement for the last week of January being 236,220, or 6,900 less than in the previous week. The total decrease to that time was 41,990. - Guardian.

A YEAR'S INCREASE.-In the year 1862 there were 711,691 children born in England and Wales, the largest number over born in this kingdom in a year, and amounting to no less than 1,950 a day. 436,514 persons died, 1,196 a day, a number which, in a tuen smaller population, was exceeded in 1854, 1858, and 1859. The result of the year may be represented thus :- Among every 10,000 persons 215 died, and 350 new faces made their appearance. The most prolific population is found in the coal-producing dis-tricts of the North, in Staffordsbire, and in the thriving ports on the Tyne and Wear: - Times.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE BISHOPS .- A provincial aper, the Whitehaven Herald, says :-"Several episopal quarrels are pending. The evangelical bishops, ndignant at the bold and questionable teaching of Dr. Colenso, are devising means to proceed against their erring brother; but in consequence of the pecu-liar state of the law respecting such cases, it is not easy to institute a prosecution against the offender. The subject will occupy the attention of Convocation at an early period. The Bishop of Durham has just raised another skirmish in 'the Church.' Some time since, the Bishop of Labuan took an active part in an expedition against the Borneo pirates, who are he most wicked and merciless rascals on the earth. Although the slaughter in which the Bishop engaged was stated to have been necessary in self-defence. the Bishop of Durham refused to recognise the necessity, and freely expressed his opinion on the subject. He indirectly requested the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel to denounce the conduct of the Bishop of Labuan, but the Society declined to do so. The Bishop of Durham has, therefore, requested that his name be withdrawn from the list of vice-presidents of the Society, 'as being the only means left him of entering his solemn protest against a deed of blood happily without a parallel in the whole history of Protestant Missions."

On Tuesday Lord Wrottesley brought the question of the reformation of Endowed Charities before the House of Peers. The annual income of these charities throughout the courtry is estimated at £300,000. We suppose we may take for granted that the bulk of this sum, if not the whole, had its source in Catholic benefactors. Their munificent charity was reformed with the religion that inspired it. But the results of their reformation hitherto have not been encouraging. 'Under the present system,' says Lord Wrottosloy, 'a great deal of money is wasted and Wrottosloy, 'a great deal of money is wasted and worse than wasted, for it is applied in ways that are positively mischievous. A portion of the money is last.

applied in paying the stipends of grammar schoolmasters who have very few pupils, and who wish to have none. Another portion is squandered in the encouragement of profligacy.' Accordingly a second reformation is now indispensable. 'The evils of the system,' continued the noble Lord, 'are so great, and the advantages that would follow a reform so mani- Constitution itself. These are not the first indica.

that town. It appears that the young man, who was a clerk in the company's service. forged the name of the director to a draft for £960, for which he obtained cash, and set out for London, where he spent about £40 in the purchase of a gold watch and chain, and thence fled to Paris. The persons sent in nursuit of Stanley addressed themselves to the Prefect of Police, who placed an agent at their service. The same evening they entered the house of a professor of languages, who was giving a lecture, and they perceived the fugitive among the audience.-Great was the dismay of Stanley when he found him-self in presence of the director of the Scotch com-But, quickly recovering his presence of mind, pany. he held out his hand, saying . Pardon me, I lost my head when I committed the wicked action." On searching the fugitive a few pieces of gold only were found, but a sum of £640 in notes of the Scotch bank was discovered in his lodgings, which were carefully rolled up and concealed in the barrel of a revolver.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL. - On Monday the emigration officials at Liverpool issued their usual monthly return, and from their statement we find that during the past month there sailed from Liverpool under the Act,' 13 ships, with 88 cabin and 1,833 steerage passengers; to Queensland, on ship, with 3 cabin and 426 steerage passengers; making a total of 19 ships, 198 cabin and 3,698 steerage. The short ships' (i. c., vessels under the act) carried out to the United States 867 passengers ; to New South Wales 12; to Victoria, 35; to S uth America, 37; to Africa, 34; to East Indies, 5; total, 992-making a grand total of 4,888. This number when compared with the same month last year, shows an increase of 2,715, being the largest number in the same month since the year 1857.

UNITED STATES.

A SPECIMEN OF THE WAY 'CATHOLICITY IS TO BE OOKED INTO.'-" We stated some weeks ago (says the Gincinnal Cutholic Telegraph, that the Rev. Mr. Gorcoran, Chaplain of the Gist Ohio Regiment, had been captured by the Confederates whilst attending Liestenant-Colonel Bowen, who commands in the absence of Col. McGroarty, had the audacity to place Rev. Mr. Corcoran under arrest because he refused to reveal the information he had acquired whilst a prisoner. The Catholics in the regiment have been exceedingly exasperated by this conduct. A New England regiment destroyed lately the Catholic church in Winchester, Virginia, to gratify an intolerant spirit. The day after this occurrence a regiment, almost exclusively Catholic, entered the place. and one of the officers writes that they looked anxiously for the camp of the bigots, but the regiment had been sent out of the way. The very same happened at Summersville, Western Virginia, summer before

The foregoing extracts are full of meaning, but they tell us only what we know already, that a deepseated bitter hostility towards our Catholic fellowcitizens exists among a certain class, who, to gratify their religious prejudices, would not hesitate to dis-grace the flag of the country, and subvert even the New York, and dated Canada, A D., 1861. The first letter is headed, 'He that rejecteth thee rejecteth me,' and opens with the following strange paragraph : ""Doughs Frazer, called forth of God and raised

up from darkness to the light to declare his ways

"That he believed himself specially delegated of God to illumine the world, is evident from the following paragraph; -

"And now, before proceeding any further, let me say to my readers, that I have received a command from the Lord to write. And the word of the Lord came to me a second time, saying : write, write, F was moving away, when the words were repeated ar if close to my ear, when I became as a statue; and there appeared to be a light shining round about me for the Lord had covered my eyes and 1 was as one that is blind. Before setting forth what the Lord Almighty signified to me on this occasion, as well as those things which were shown me previously thereto, either hy word or otherwise, from the Lord, it is best that my readers should become somewhat acquainted with me through my writings."

Other quotations in the same tone are given.

The World's Port Royal correspondent states that the Nantauk, when returning from destroying the Nashville, ran over a torpedo, which exploded, and lifted the vessel up two feet, but injuring her only by a slight disarrangements of the machinery.

The Charleston and Savannah forts are iron cladand thought to be able to hold out against our troops and fleet.

Major-General Butler (of New Orleans notoriety) was spoken of as Provost-Marshel General under the Conscription.

A Bilton Head correspondent, udder date of 1st instant, states that the pirate Nashville endeavored. during a log, to run past the blockaders, but got aground. Commander Worden discovered her, raz ip within 1200 yards with the Moutauk; Fort Me-Aluster a furious fire, but Worden took no notice of them, leaving wooden gunboats to reply to that. The 4th shell, a 15-inch, burst on the Nashville, sotting her on fire; another one went through her side inic the powder-magazine, and the embrio pirate blew up making a grand explosion. Neither the Montank or the wooden vessels were harmed by the fire from the Fort, nor any one hurt. The Nuhant and Patapsco have been sent on an expedition to test their fighting qualities in Ossibaw Sound; also the Ericsson, with mortar boats in tow.

It is not thought that Fort McAllister will make much more resistance, as it was built, to defend the Nashville.

At noon of the 4th heavy firing had been heard in the direction of McAllister, where 4 monitors, 3 mortar and 5 gunboats were pounding away, and its capture is expected by night.

New York, March 9.- A special from Washington says that 300 rebels, were captured on Saturday, and arrived at Washington prison last night.

The Times special states that refugees from Richmond say that 25,000 troops passed through Richmond from the south-west within a few durs, several thousand being sent to reinforce Pryor, on the Blackwater.